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ABSTRACT

State educational support, full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollments, and tuition charges at the public colleges and universities in Kentucky from 1971 to 1980 were studied, using a comparative indexing technique. Financial data are presented in actual and indexed values, and are shown in both current and constant dollars. State educational support is adjusted by the Halstead Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) and examined over the period studied for all public institutions. Comparisons are made with each of these factors and the HEPI and Consumer Price Index (CPI). Educational support to public higher education in Kentucky increased at a pace faster than did enrollment or the HEPI. When examined on a per FTE basis, the increase is slightly less than the overall percent increase support: still educational support per FTE increased, during this 10 year period, by 38.4 percent more than did the HEPI. Total FTE enrollment in public institutions peaked in 1976-77 and has decreased slightly since that time. Some schools are experiencing significant gains, some are remaining relatively stable, while some are experiencing actual decreases in FTE enrollment. Resident undergraduate tuition is examined for four major institutional groups in Kentucky, and the charges for these institutional groups are considered relative to the HEPI and CPI. A brief history of changes in the state's higher education system over the 10-year period, and the role of the state's higher education coordinating agency, are examined, along with recommendations based on the study results. (Author/SW)

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STATE EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT, STUDENT ENROLLMENT, AND TUITION CHARGES IN KENTUCKY PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION, 1971-1980:

A

Decade of Changes

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Robert L. Dean

June 1981

Kentucky Council on Higher Education

HE 014 767

State Educational Support, Student Enrollment, and Tuition Charges In Kentucky Public Higher Education, 1971-1980:

A Decade of Changes

-ABSTRACT-

State-level higher education agencies who are responsible for the planning and coordination of multiple campuses under a single system are faced with the need to simultaneously evaluate many data elements concerning these campuses. While a simple institution-by-institution comparison may be of value in short-term analysis, a technique which provides for the examination of multiple data elements over a period of several years can provide a clearer understanding to state officials and others of the true direction of the institutions.

It is the purpose of this study to report the findings of research carried out using a comparative indexing technique on three key institutional data elements: state educational support, student enrollment, and tuition charges. The analyses cover the period 1971 to 1980 and provides a "moving picture" of all public institutions (n=21) as reflected by these three elements. Financial data are presented in actual and indexed values, and are shown in both current and constant dollars.

State educational support is adjusted by the Halstead Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) and examined over the period studied for all public institutions. Comparisons are made with each of these factors and the HEPI and Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Data are presented in twelve tables and eight charts. The study also includes a brief history of changes in the state's higher education system over the period 1971 to 1980, and the role of the state's higher education coordinating agency. It concludes with comments on the findings and recommendations for further studies.

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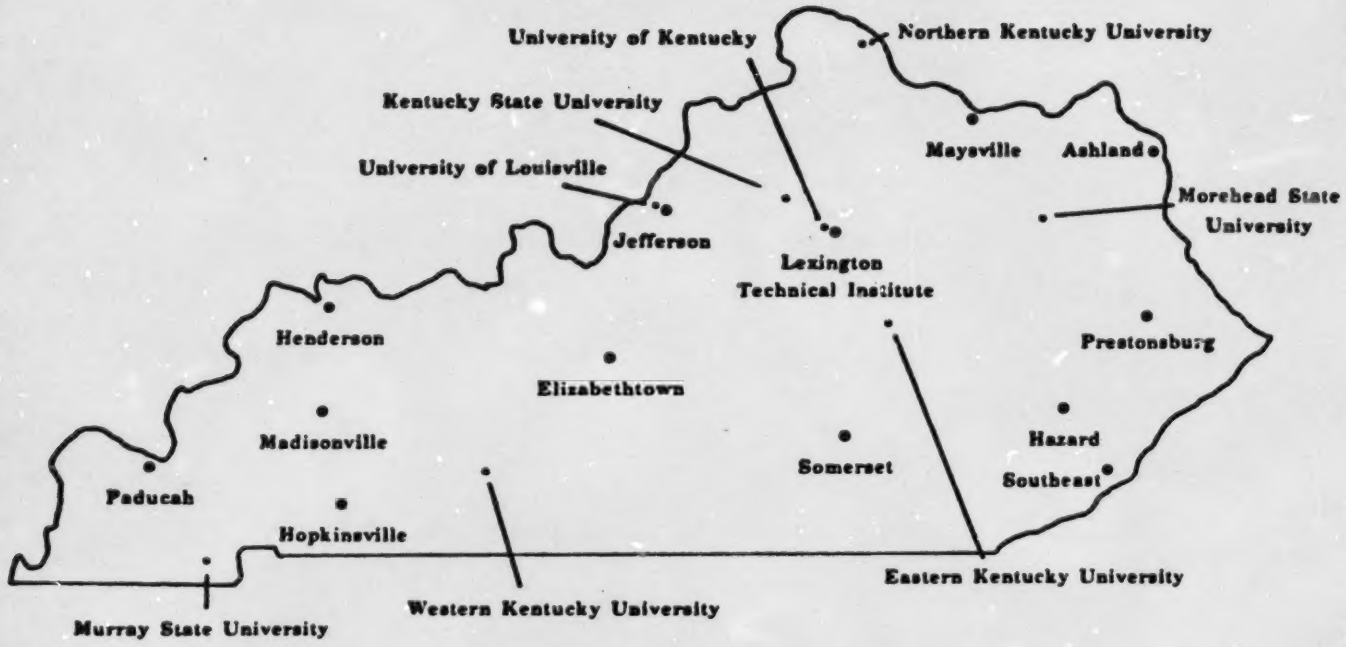
BACKGROUND

The public higher education system in the Commonwealth of Kentucky is composed of eight universities and thirteen comprehensive community colleges. The wide geographic distribution of these institutions, as seen in Figure 1, provides the framework for this system to fulfill the wide ranging educational needs of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

In 1979-80, these institutions enrolled more than eighty-thousand full-time equivalent students, and had a combined operating budget of nearly $585.4 million. Public higher education in Kentucky is the second largest consumer of the state's general fund revenue, accounting for more than $248.7 million in expenditures in 1979-80.

In order to keep abreast of developments and trends in this statewide system, as well as to fulfill its statutory obligations, the staff of the Council on Higher Education must "engage in analyses and research to determine the overall needs of higher education in the Commonwealth" (KRS 164.020(1)). The study which follows is a part of such analyses and research.

Locations of Universities and Community Colleges in the Kentucky Public Higher Education System



● Community Colleges
★ State Universities

FIGURE 1

8

OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this study to pull together into one source, data concerning state-provided educational support, full-time equivalent enrollments, and tuition charges at the public colleges and universities in Kentucky for the period 1971 to 1980. Further, this study compares changes in these three factors among institutions and for all public institutions as a group.

Both actual (raw) and indexed data are presented herein, with indexed data compared to the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI-developed by D. Kent Holstead) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI-published by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics). By comparing changes in those three indexed factors, one is able to understand better the relative changes that have effected public higher education in Kentucky.

Throughout this report, in reference to indexes, the reader should keep in mind that 1971 was the base period, therefore the index for the three reported factors is set to 100 in 1971. For further discussion of indexing, refer to Halstead.

A set of twelve tables and eight charts are included in this report to serve as reference and support material.

DEFINITIONS

State Educational Support

State appropriations made to public institutions of higher education for educational purposes, less educational and general debt services, appropriations for teaching hospitals, direct appropriations to unfunded retirement, direct and indirect appropriations to cooperative extension and experiment stations. May also be called State Support or Educational Support.

FTE Enrollment

Full-Time Equivaluent (FTE) enrollment is a method used to account for students enrolled in higher education. The formula for calculating total full-time equivalent enrollment is:

a) Undergraduate student credit hours divided by 16 plus,

b) Graduate student credit hours divided by 12 plus,

c) Headcount of first professional students plus,

d) Headcount of Post-doctoral students plus,

e) Headcount of Doctoral Dissertation students plus,

f) Headcount of Residents and Interns

Tuition

The term "tuition" is used interchangeably with the terms "tuition and mandatory fees" in this report. The term refers to the annual charges to attendees of public higher education in Kentucky. Exact dollar amounts of tuition are displayed in Table 11.

HEPI

The Higher Education Price Index was developed by D. Kent Halstead to serve as a "market basket" indicator of the changes in prices of goods

and services purchased by institutions of higher education. Halstead updates this index annually, and it is used in this study to compare changes in state educational support to this market basket of goods.

CPI

The Consumer Price Index is prepared and updated by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. It represents a market basket of goods and services purchased by individuals. It is used in this study only as a point of reference.

UKCC

The University of Kentucky Community Colleges, made up of 13 community colleges (see Figure 1).

Regionals/KSU

Regional universities in Kentucky include: Eastern Kentucky University, Western Kentucky University, Northern Kentucky University, Morehead State University, and Murray State University. Kentucky State University, Kentucky's only 1890 Land-Grant college, is usually included with the Regional Universities for comparative purposes, although it is not considered a "regional" institution.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

Data included in this study appear in two basic forms: actual (or raw data) and "indexed" data. Most studies, reports, and other fact sources usually report and compare actual or raw data. The purpose of reporting and examining indexed data herein is to present to the reader facts that are more easily read, understood, and compared. An index states the relative change in a factor from the base period to some other point in time. For example, if the price of a commodity is indexed, the resultant price index series measures the effects of price change, and price change alone on that commodity.

The procedure in calculating the index is to measure price change by repricing the commodity each year and comparing aggregate costs of the commodity bought in the base period. The amount and quality of the selected commodities being indexed remain constant so that only the effects of price changes are reflected.

Similarly, any measurable factor can be indexed by selecting a base period (B) at which the index is set equal to 100, and for any period in time (i.e., B + 2) after the base period (B) measuring that factor again, examining the percent change from the base period (B) to the later period (B + 2). The percent change in the measures between these two periods ([B + 2] - [B]) is added to the base index (100) to form the new index value at time, B + 2. Thus the index reflects simply a cumulative percent increase of some measure of the indexed factor. In this study, three factors (state-provided educational support, FTE enrollment, and tuition charges) are indexed from 1971 to 1980.

Further discussion of indexing can be found in "Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes: 1980 Update" by D. Kent Halstead (Business Officer, October 1980).

Data sources for this report come from several Council staff reports. Financial and enrollment data are from the reports entitled "State General Fund Support" (August 1979) and "SREB Fact Sheet: 1979/80 State Appropriations" (August 1980). Tuition data are from "Entrance Fees of Public Higher Educations: Fall 1968-Fall 1981" (April 1981).

Data for the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) come from Halstead's article (see above).

KENTUCKY HIGHER EDUCATION: 1971-1980

The decade of the seventies witnessed monumental changes in higher education nationally. Enrollments climbed sharply in the sixties and early seventies as monetary support to higher education continued its upward spiral and tuition charges edged upward. Kentucky was certainly not excluded from this scenario; in fact some of the most rapid changes to occur in higher education in this state occurred during the ten year period 1971 to 1980.

Two major events early in the seventies greatly influenced Kentucky higher education. The first of these was the introduction of the University of Louisville into the state system of public higher education in 1970. The University of Louisville, formerly a municipal institution serving the largest urban area in the state, joined the state system of public higher education to share with the University of Kentucky a statewide mission in medicine, dentistry, law, and urban affairs, as well as in the offering of doctoral and post-doctoral programs related to the health sciences. Further, the University of Louisville continued to meet the needs of its urban area with appropriate educational, research, and service programs at the baccalaureate and master's levels.

The second major event occurred when the 1970 General Assembly authorized the establishment of a new four-year state college to be known as Northern Kentucky State College (now Northern Kentucky University) at Highland Heights, Kentucky. Its mission was to serve the educational needs of citizens in the Northern Kentucky area. Thus what was once Northern Kentucky Community College became a full-fledged university, complete with its own (and the state's third) law school during this 1971 to 1980 period.

This study examines some of the events that have occurred during this ten year period and will focus particular attention on changes in state educational support, full-time equivalent enrollments (FTE), and tuition and mandatory fee charges. Using a method known as comparative indexing, these three factors (educational support, enrollments, and tuition) will be examined, graphed, and discussed.

Further, two well-known indexes, the Consumer Price Index and Halstead's Higher Education Price Index will serve as a backdrop and comparison to indexes prepared in this study.

A series of twelve tables and eight charts have been prepared to present details and graphic examination of the data utilized in this study. The tables will be referenced throughout the text of the study, while the charts may be used for the readers examination as needed.

FINDINGS

I. STATE EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT AND ENROLLMENTS (TOTAL)

Total educational support between 1971 and 1980 rose from $87.433 millions to $248.724 millions, (184.5%). During that period, FTE enrollments rose from 63,072 to 80,198 (27.2%). Total educational support per full-time equivalent students (FTE) rose from $1386 to $3101 (123.7%) - See Table I.

When state educational support is adjusted for price increases[1], total educational support rose by 99.2 percent, while educational support per FTE

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1 Adjustments are based on Halstead's Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)

rose by 38.4 per cent. (See Tables 2 and 3). This is to say that over and above the normal price increases experienced by higher education institutions, state funding (collectively) has increased much more rapidly than did either the normal price increases (as measured by the HEPI) or FTE enrollments. This does not, however, say anything about the relative adequacy of funding in the base period (1971).

State Educational Support and Enrollments, by Institution

Tables 4, 5, and 6 show the increases in educational support and FTE enrollment for the period 1971-1980. A brief explanation of these values at each institutional group follows.

A. Regional Universities/KSU (1971-1980)

Collectively, this group experienced an increase in state educational support from $41.458 millions to $112.570 millions (171.5%) (Tables 4 & 6). FTE enrollments increased from 32,790 to 38,617 (17.8%) (Tables 4 & 6). Educational support per FTE student rose from $1265 to $2915 (130.4%) (Tables 5 & 6).

When state educational support is adjusted for price increases (HEPI), total educational support rose by 86.2 percent, while educational support per FTE rose by 45.1 per cent (Table 7).

B. University of Kentucky (1971-1980)

State educational support for University of Kentucky rose from $35.826 millions to $69.877 millions (95%) (Tables 4 & 6), while FTE enrollment increased from 16,251 to 18,914 (16.4%) (Tables 4 & 6). Educational support per FTE rose from $2205 to $3695 (67.5%) (Tables 5 & 6).

When state educational support is adjusted for price increases (HEPI) at University of Kentucky, total educational support rose by 9.7%, while adjusted educational support per FTE decreased by 17.8% (Table 7).

C. University of Louisville (1971-1980)

The University of Louisville became a part of the Kentucky higher education system in the early 1970's. As such, its state educational support has increased more rapidly than some other institutions.

FTE enrollments increased from 6,861 to 12,233 (78.3%) (Tables 4 & 6). The University of Louisville state educational support increased from $4.989 millions to $49.951 millions (901.2%) (Tables 4 & 6), while educational support per FTE rose from $727 to $4083 (461.6%) (Tables 5 & 6).

Adjusted state educational support at University of Louisville rose by 815.9%, while adjusted state educational support per FTE rose by 376.3% (Table 7).

D. University of Kentucky Community College System (1971-1980)

State educational support for University of Kentucky Community College System rose from $5.160 millions to $16.238 millions (214.7%), while enrollments increased from 7,170 to 10,434 (45.5%) (Tables 4 & 6). Educational support per FTE rose from $720 to $1565 (117.4%) (Tables 5 & 6).

Adjusted total educational support rose by 129.4%, while adjusted educational support per FTE increased by 32.1% (Table 7).

Summary: FTE Enrollment, Educational Support, and Educational Support per FTE

Table 8 shows the FTE Enrollment and Educational Support by major institutional groupings for the period 1971 and 1980. One interesting aspect of this table is the distribution of the total FTE enrollment and the total educational support for 1971 and for 1980. In 1971, the Regionals/Kentucky State University enrolled 52 percent of the total FTE students; by 1980 this figure had shifted to 48.2%, while the University of Louisville had raised its percent of total FTE enrollment from 10.9 to 15.3 percent. In addition, the Community Colleges increased their share of enrollments from 11.3 to 13.0 percent.

Another aspect of Table 8 not to be overlooked is the disparate percent change in FTE enrollments (27.2%) versus Educational Support (184.5%). Table 9 further bears out this point, showing a total Educational Support per FTE increase of 123.7 percent over this ten year period.

II. TUITION AND MANDATORY FEES

Tables 10 and 11 show the Indexed and actual Tuition and Mandatory Fees for the period of 1971-1980. Table 12 shows actual and percent change in fees by enrollment level for the same period.

A. Regionals/Kentucky State University

Undergraduate resident tuition increased by 80%, while nonresident tuition increased by 81.3%. Graduate resident tuition increased by 91.3%, while nonresident tuition increased by 100% (Tables 10 & 11).

B. University of Kentucky

Undergraduate resident tuition increased by 97%, while nonresident tuition increased by 94.2% (Tables 10 & 11).

Graduate resident tuition increased by 118.2%, while nonresident tuition increased by 103.9% (Tables 10 & 11).

Medical resident tuition increased by 153.5%; nonresident tuition increased by 154%.

Dental resident tuition increased by 118.2%; nonresident tuition increased by 115.9%.

Law resident tuition increased by 172.7%; nonresident tuition increased by 152.4%.

C. University of Louisville

With its entry into the state higher education system in 1970, University of Louisville resident tuition charges were generally lowered between 1971 and 1977 until charges approximated those at the University of Kentucky.

Undergraduate resident tuition decreased by 38.1%, while nonresident tuition increased by 1.5%.

Graduate resident tuition decreased by 31.4%, while nonresident tuition increased by 1.5%.

Medical resident tuition increased by 46.9%, and nonresident tuition increased by 86%.

Dental resident tuition increased by 47.6%; nonresident tuition increased by 74.4%.

Law resident tuition decreased by 14.3%; nonresident tuition increased by 33.3%.

D. University of Kentucky Community College System

Undergraduate resident tuition increased by 30%, while nonresident tuition increased by 2.0%.

Summary: Tuition and Mandatory Fees

Table 10 shows Indexed Tuition and Mandatory Fee Charges for the period 1971-1980, while Table 12 shows the actual and percent of tuition and mandatory fee increases for that same period. Aside from professional programs tuition, the largest percent tuition increase (118.2%) occurred at the resident-graduate level at University of Kentucky, while the largest dollar amount increase ($1,070) was at the nonresident graduate level at University of Kentucky.

Of the professional programs, the largest percent increase (172.7%) occurred in the resident law category at University of Kentucky, while the largest dollar increase ($2425) occurred in the nonresident medical category at University of Kentucky.

During the period 1971 to 1980, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 95.4 percent. This figure can be used in comparing with tuition price increases (Tables 10 & 12) to see where student charges increased more rapidly than the CPI. This occured in the following tuition categories: undergraduate-resident (UK); graduate resident (UK); graduate-nonresident (Regionals/KSU, UK); medical, dental, law - resident and nonresident (UK).

SUMMARY, COMMENTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It was the purpose of this study to present an overview of state educational support, student enrollment, and tuition charges in the public higher education system in Kentucky over the period 1971 to 1980. Using a data presentation method known as comparative indexing, the relative changes in these three characteristics of public higher education were examined and compared to the Halstead Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

An examination of charts 1-8 will provide an additional means of summarizing the relative shifts among the three aforementioned characteristics, as well as providing a contrast of each with the HEPI and CPI.[1]

Educational Support

One immediate conclusion obtainable from a review of Chart 1 is that educational support to public higher education in Kentucky increased at a pace far faster than did enrollment or the HEPI. When examined on a per FTE basis (Chart 2), the increase is slightly less than the overall percent increase in support; still educational support per FTE increased, during this ten year period, by 38.4 percent more than did the HEPI (Table 7).

Chart 3 provides an overview of indexed educational support per FTE to University of Louisville, University of Kentucky, the Regional Universities and Kentucky State University and the University of Kentucky Community Colleges. Owing to the fact that the University of Louisville came into the Kentucky system of higher education in the early 1970s, its educational support per FTE

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[1] Although the CPI is shown, the HEPI is of prime importance in this study since it reflects the change in the higher education market basket.

appears to increase at a rather dramatic rate. Table 5, however, reveals that not until 1976/77 did the dollar amount of educational support per FTE at University of Louisville actually exceed that of the University of Kentucky.

Among the other institutions examined, the Regional Universities and Kentucky State University, collectively, had the largest percent increase in educational support per FTE, followed by the University of Kentucky Community College and, finally University of Kentucky. Among these, University of Kentucky was the only institution experiencing smaller educational support increases than the HEPI.

When state educational support per FTE is examined on an institution-by-institution basis among the Regionals/Kentucky State University group, serious questions are raised concerning the disparate support provided Kentucky State University during the ten year period 1971 to 1980. For example, Table 5 shows that Kentucky State University received the largest state educational support per FTE of this institutional grouping for every year examined. Further, in all years except the first (1970/71), the Kentucky State University educational support per FTE was considerably larger than any other public university in Kentucky; this includes University of Kentucky and University of Louisville, where enrollments are many times as large and where many graduate and several professional programs are operated. Table 7 shows that, after educational support per FTE is adjusted by the HEPI, Kentucky State University's educational support increased by 110.2 percent; a rate much higher than any other continuing[2] institution. Although the literature reveals a limited discussion

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[2]Continuing institution is used to describe state institutions whose operations continued from the prior years, and excludes the newly started or reorganized institutions of Northern Kentucky University and University of Louisville.

of the economy of scale principle in higher education, it appears unlikely that this principle could account for this significant difference in educational support between Kentucky State University and the other larger institutions.

Student Enrollment

Total full-time equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education in Kentucky peaked in 1976/77 (specifically Fall 1976) and has decreased slightly since that time (Table 1). Table 4 examines the institution-by-institution enrollments. Aside from rather large increases in enrollment experienced by the University of Louisville and Northern Kentucky University after each joined the state public higher education system, the largest increase in enrollment has occured in the Community College System (45.5% or 3,264 FTE).

Among the Regionals/Kentucky State University group, both Morehead State University and Murray State University ended the 10 year period with smaller enrollments than they started with. Although Northern Kentucky University joined the state system as a four-year college in 1972, it experienced the largest enrollment increase of the Regionals (286.7% or 3,569 FTE) and was second overall to the University of Louisville (78.3%) or 5,372 FTE) in all public institutions.

The University of Kentucky closed this ten year period with a 16.4 percent (2,663 FTE) enrollment gain.

Given the enrollment picture in the state as a whole with some institutions experiencing significant gains, some remaining relatively stable, while some are experiencing actual decreases in FTE enrollment, it appears unlikely that any one explanation or suggestion will completely explain the situation.

Kentucky's pattern of mixed enrollment changes is similar to the national pattern of enrollment changes; thus perhaps some of the suggestions offered by Mayhew or Stadtman may be worthy of consideration. Chief among these would seem to be that institutions take stock of their strengths and weakness, and seek ways to capitalize on the strengths. Further, it would appear imperative that institutions re-evaluate their potential student body, carefully considering how well they are now meeting the needs of the changing clientele. Both these authors have cautioned against allowing inertia to perpetuate an institution; that is, the blind continuance of programs without justification of need.

One example of how inertia can affect institutions is made clear by the Carnegie Council Survey of 1978, where the top factor cited as a cause of decreased full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment by all responding college and university officials was the decline in interest in the liberal arts. What this says is that an institution which fails to consider the changing needs of its clientele may well experience a decrease in FTE enrollments, and perhaps in total enrollment.

Tuition

Tuition charges in Kentucky's public higher education institutions have for several years been determined on the basis of what Stadtman calls a "follow the leader" concept. The basis for the present tuition-setting mechanism became a part of the Council's policy manual in July 1977, when four sets of "benchmark" institutions were identified. Since that time, tuition charges at these institutions have played a major role in determining tuition charges in Kentucky's institutions. In 1972 the Council possessed the statutory authority to determine entrance and/or registration fees (KRS 164.020(3)), although "benchmark" institutions were not then formally identified for this purpose.

Resident undergraduate tuition, the tuition category which affects the most students and is most often compared in published studies, was examined for each of the four major institutional groups in Kentucky. Chart 8 shows how tuition charges for these groups have changed relative to each other, and relative to the HEPI and CPI.

Although tuition at the University of Louisville decreased after University of Louisville's admission to the state system, a more meaningful comparison could be made by examining Table 11. Here we see that tuition at University of Louisville was reduced over the period 1971 to 1977, until it became equal to tuition at the University of Kentucky; since 1977, tuition at these two major universities has remained the same.

From Chart 8 we see that annual tuition at University of Kentucky has increased more rapidly (up 97%, $320) than any other index shown. Other ten year increases were: Regionals/Kentucky State Univesity, 80% or $240; University of Kentucky Community College, 30% or $90. These and other tuition charges are examined in Table 12.

For a number of years arguments have been presented regarding what the "correct" tuition charge should be. The Carnegie Commission in 1973 recommended that the student should bear approximately one-third of the cost of his education. Since then, many other options have been offered to determine tuition. Recent studies by SHEEO and WICHE reveal a wide range in techniques for establishing tuition. Thus it appears the controversy over both the level of tuition charges and the method of determining tuition will remain unsettled for some time to come.

For Kentucky this means there are no easy answers. In an attempt, however, to determine an equitable and adequate tutition level in this state, a number of factors need be examined. One of these is the cost of education, measured on a justifable and reasonable basis. A second factor concerns the relative wealth of state residents. If tuition is viewed as a form of tax, as some suggest, the possibility exists that differential tuition charges could be collected, depending on family or student wealth. The portion of tuition charges not levied against a given student would be made up from relatively higher charges collected from the more wealthy. This technique may sound revolutionary, but is in fact the basis of today's financial aid system.

Other factors that may be considered in such an examination would include all other income sources (besides tuition) available to higher education. Included should be state and federal appropriations and gifts, grants, contracts, and endowment income. There appears to be little social justice achieved in requiring larger institutions to charge the same tuition as smaller institutions when the larger institutions, because of their sheer size are able to attract a larger proportion of their financial resource requirements from non-tuition sources.

Recommendation for Further Studies

Implied above is the suggestion for a careful evaluation of tuition policy alternatives, culminating in a reasonable, equitable, and justifable tuition policy for Kentucky higher education.

In addition, there is the express need to be constantly aware of changes occuring in the three major factors identified in this study: state educational support; student enrollment, and; tuition charges. To use as a baseline data contained herein and update these annually would provide a "moving picture"

of three very important characteristics of higher education in this state. Already, additional data have become available that could further enhance these data and cover a longer period of time.

Lastly, while it was beyond the scope of this study, a study which performs a comparative analysis of these three characteristics (and perhaps others) and compares the Kentucky higher education system to those of surrounding states and the nation, as a whole, could be illuminary and may provide valuable insight into methods of controlling cost while providing for a high quality education.

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Table 1

Total Kentucky Educational Support and FTE Enrollment Indexes: 1970/71 - 1979/80

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Total Educational Support (thousands) (All Universities & Community Colleges)	$87,433	$90,266	$105,944	$113,109	$131,46	$147,073	$173,674	$193,744	$223,304	$248,724
Index Number	100.0	103.2	121.2	129.4	150.4	168.2	198.6	221.6	255.4	284.5
Total FTE Enrollment (All Universities & Community Colleges)	63,072	68,480	70,237	71,399	73,997	82,125	83,356	80,817	80,253	80,198
Index Number	100.0	108.6	111.4	113.2	117.3	130.2	132.2	128.1	127.2	127.2
Total Educational Support Per FTE (All)	$1,386	$1,318	$1,508	$1,584	$1,777	$1,791	$2,084	$2,397	$2,783	$3,101
Index Number	100.0	95.1	108.8	114.3	128.2	129.2	150.4	172.9	200.8	223.7

Table 2

Total Indexed Educational Support in Kentucky Adjusted by the HEPI: 1971-1980

	(Total Educational Support)	— (HEPI Increases)	= Net Increased Educational Support
1971	100	100	-0-
1972	103.2	105.6	- 2.4
1973	121.2	111.2	+10.0
1974	129.4	119.1	+10.3
1975	150.4	129.2	+21.2
1976	168.2	137.8	+30.4
1977	198.6	146.7	+51.9
1978	221.6	156.5	+65.1
1979	255.4	168.7	+86.7
1980	284.5	185.3	+99.2

Table 3

Total Indexed Educational Support per FTE in Kentucky, Adjusted by the HEPI: 1971-1980

	(Total Educational Support/FTE)	− (HEPI Increases)	= Net Increased Educational Support/FTE
1971	100	100	-0-
1972	95.1	105.6	-10.5
1973	108.8	111.2	- 2.4
1974	114.3	119.1	- 4.8
1975	128.2	129.2	- 1.0
1976	129.2	137.8	- 8.6
1977	150.4	146.7	+ 3.7
1978	172.9	156.5	+16.4
1979	200.8	168.7	+32.1
1980	223.7	185.3	+38.4

Table 4

Kentucky Educational Support and FTE Enrollment: 1970/71-1979/80

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT (Thousands)										
Eastern Kentucky University	$10,545	$11,447	$12,631	$13,288	$15,412	$16,654	$20,015	$21,784	$ 24,395	$ 26,971
Kentucky State University	2,540	2,688	3,116	3,345	3,977	4,363	5,136	5,895	7,019	8,698
Morehead State University	7,044	7,684	8,401	8,853	9,849	10,648	12,524	13,487	15,187	16,484
Murray State University	8,233	7,979	9,574	9,931	11,078	12,272	14,065	15,799	18,499	20,519
Northern Kentucky University	860	1,100	2,775	3,942	4,576	5,052	8,029	9,102	12,467	13,660
Western Kentucky University	12,236	13,622	14,768	15,151	16,567	17,940	20,246	21,838	24,136	26,238
(Regionals/KSU Total)	($41,458)	($44,530)	($51,265)	($54,510)	($61,459)	($66,929)	($80,015)	($87,905)	($101,703)	($112,570)
University of Kentucky Educational Support (Main Campus)	$35,826	$33,875	$35,914	$37,483	$41,643	$45,258	$48,773	$53,663	$ 60,886	$ 69,877
University of Louisville Educational Support	$ 4,989	$ 5,995	$12,147	$14,353	$20,557	$25,576	$33,642	$39,831	$ 46,263	$ 49,951
University of Kentucky Community College Educational Support	$ 5,160	$ 5,866	$ 6,618	$ 6,763	$ 7,803	$ 9,310	$11,244	$12,345	$ 14,452	$ 16,238
Grand Total Educational Support	$87,433	$90,256	$105,944	$113,109	$131,462	$147,073	$173,674	$193,744	$223,304	$248,724
FTE ENROLLMENT										
Eastern Kentucky University	8,872	9,360	9,734	9,914	10,423	11,319	11,631	10,868	10,856	10,679
Kentucky State University	1,279	1,304	1,410	1,506	1,605	1,631	1,681	1,631	1,671	1,482
Morehead State University	5,315	5,418	5,[illegible]9	5,342	5,532	5,846	5,615	5,387	5,455	5,238
Murray State University	6,319	6,214	6,056	5,878	5,968	6,347	6,621	6,176	6,245	6,074
Northern Kentucky University	1,245	2,338	3,191	3,626	3,776	4,419	4,689	4,449	4,478	4,814
Western Kentucky University	9,760	10,445	10,333	9,927	10,198	10,802	10,990	10,441	10,185	10,330
(Regionals/KSU Total)	(32,790)	(35,079)	(36,293)	(36,193)	(37,502)	(40,764)	(41,227)	(38,957)	(38,890)	(38,617)
University of Kentucky (Main Campus)	16,251	17,569	17,835	17,911	17,812	18,869	18,895	19,169	18,938	18,914
University of Louisville	6,861	7,413	7,701	8,888	9,998	11,689	12,292	12,251	12,640	12,233
University of Kentucky Community College FTE Enrollment	7,170	8,419	8,408	8,407	8,685	10,793	10,942	10,919	9,785	10,434
Grand Total FTE Enrollment	63,072	68,480	70,237	71,399	73,997	82,125	83,356	80,817	80,253	80,198

Table 5

Kentucky Educational Support per FTE: 1971-1980

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT/FTE	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Eastern Kentucky University	$1,189	$1,223	$1,298	$1,340	$1,479	$1,446	$1,721	$2,004	$2,247	$2,524
Kentucky State University	1,986	2,061	2,210	2,221	2,478	2,675	3,055	3,614	4,200	5,869
Morehead State University	1,325	1,418	1,509	1,657	1,780	1,821	2,232	2,504	2,784	3,147
Murray State University	1,303	1,284	1,581	1,690	1,856	1,874	2,124	2,558	2,962	3,378
Northern Kentucky University	691	475	870	1,087	1,212	1,143	1,712	2,046	2,784	2,838
Western Kentucky University	1,245	1,304	1,429	1,526	1,625	1,661	1,842	2,092	2,170	2,540
(Regionals/KSU Total)	($1,265)	($1,269)	($1,413)	($1,506)	($1,639)	$1,642)	($1,941)	($2,257)	($2,615)	($2,915)
University of Kentucky (Main Campus)	$2,205	$1,928	$2,014	$2,093	$2,338	$2,399	$2,581	$2,799	$3,215	$3,694
University of Louisville	727	809	1,577	1,615	2,056	2,188	2,737	3,251	3,660	4,083
University of Kentucky Community College System	720	697	787	804	898	863	1,028	1,131	1,447	1,565
Grand Total	$1,386	$1,318	$1,508	$1,584	$1,777	$1,791	$2,084	$2,397	$2,783	$3,101

Table 6

Indexed Educational Support, FTE Enrollments and Support per FTE: 1971-1980

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
INDEX OF EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT										
Eastern Kentucky University	100	108.6	119.8	126.0	146.2	157.9	189.8	206.6	231.3	255.8
Kentucky State University	100	105.8	124.6	131.7	156.6	171.8	202.2	232.1	276.3	342.4
Morehead State University	100	109.1	119.3	125.7	139.8	151.2	177.8	191.5	215.6	234.0
Murray State University	100	96.9	116.3	120.6	134.6	149.1	170.8	191.9	224.7	249.2
Northern Kentucky University	100	129.1	322.7	458.4	532.1	587.4	933.6	1058.4	1411.2	1588.4
Western Kentucky University	100	111.3	120.7	123.8	135.4	146.6	165.5	178.5	197.3	214.4
(Regional/Kentucky State Univ. Total)	(100)	(107.4)	(123.6)	(131.4)	(148.1)	(161.3)	(192.9)	(212.0)	(245.3)	(271.5)
University of Kentucky	100	94.6	100.3	104.6	116.2	126.3	136.1	149.8	169.9	195.0
University of Louisville	100	120.2	243.5	287.7	412.0	512.6	674.3	798.4	927.3	1001.2
University of Kentucky Community College	100	113.7	128.3	131.1	151.2	180.4	217.9	239.2	280.1	314.7
Grand Total	100	103.2	121.2	129.4	150.4	168.2	198.6	221.6	255.4	284.5
INDEX OF FTE ENROLLMENT										
Eastern Kentucky University	100	105.5	109.7	111.7	117.5	129.8	131.1	122.5	122.4	120.4
Kentucky State University	100	102.0	110.2	117.7	125.5	127.5	131.4	127.5	130.6	115.9
Morehead State University	100	101.9	104.8	100.5	104.1	110.0	105.6	101.4	102.6	98.6
Murray State University	100	98.3	95.8	93.0	94.4	103.6	104.8	97.7	96.8	96.1
Northern Kentucky University	100	187.8	256.3	291.2	303.3	254.9	376.6	357.3	359.7	386.7
Western Kentucky University	100	107.0	105.9	101.7	104.5	110.7	112.6	107.0	104.4	105.8
(Regional/Kentucky State Univ. Total)	(100)	(107.0)	(110.7)	(110.3)	(114.4)	(124.3)	(125.7)	(118.8)	(118.9)	(117.8)
University of Kentucky	100	108.1	109.7	110.2	109.6	116.1	116.3	116.0	116.5	116.4
University of Louisville	100	108.0	112.1	129.5	145.7	170.4	179.2	178.6	184.2	178.3
University of Kentucky Community College	100	117.4	117.3	117.3	121.1	150.5	152.6	152.3	136.5	145.5
Grand Total	100	108.6	111.4	113.2	117.3	130.2	132.2	128.1	127.2	127.2
INDEX OF EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT PER FTE										
Eastern Kentucky University	100	102.9	109.2	112.7	124.4	121.6	144.7	168.5	189.0	212.4
Kentucky State University	100	103.8	111.3	111.8	124.8	134.7	153.8	182.0	211.5	295.5
Morehead State University	100	107.0	113.9	125.1	134.3	137.4	168.5	189.0	210.1	237.5
Murray State University	100	98.5	121.3	129.7	142.4	143.8	163.0	196.3	227.3	259.2
Northern Kentucky University	100	68.7	125.9	157.3	175.4	165.4	247.8	296.1	402.9	410.7
Western Kentucky University	100	104.7	114.8	122.6	130.5	133.4	148.0	168.0	190.4	204.0
(Regional/Kentucky State Univ. Total)	(100)	(100.3)	(111.7)	(119.1)	(129.6)	(129.8)	(153.4)	(178.4)	(206.7)	(210.4)
University of Kentucky	100	87.4	91.3	94.9	106.0	108.8	117.1	126.9	145.8	167.5
University of Louisville	100	111.3	216.9	222.1	282.8	301.0	376.5	447.2	503.1	561.6
University of Kentucky Comm. College	100	96.8	109.3	111.7	124.8	119.8	142.8	157.1	205.1	217.4
Grand Total	100	95.1	108.8	114.3	128.2	129.2	150.4	150.3	200.8	221.7

Table 7

Educational Support and FTE Enrollment Increases
for Each Public University (and University of Kentucky Community Colleges)
in Kentucky between 1971 and 1980

	Total Educational Support Increase	FTE Enrollment Increase	Educational Support per FTE Increase	Adjusted[1] Educational Support Increase	Adjusted[1] Educational Support per FTE Increase
Eastern Kentucky University	155.8%	20.4%	112.4%	70.5%	27.1%
Kentucky State University	242.4%	15.4%	195.5%	157.1%	110.2%
Morehead State University	134.0%	- 1.4%	137.5%	48.7%	52.2%
Murray State University	149.2%	- 3.9%	159.2%	63.9%	73.9%
Northern Kentucky University	1,488.4%	286.7%	310.7%	1,403.1%	225.4%
Western Kentucky University	114.4%	5.8%	104.0%	29.1%	18.7%
(Total Regionals/Kentucky State University)	(171.5%)	(17.8%)	(130.4%)	(86.2%)	(45.1%)
University of Kentucky	95.0%	16.4%	67.5%	9.7%	-17.8%
University of Louisville	901.2%	78.3%	461.6%	815.9%	376.3%
University of Kentucky Community Colleges	214.7%	45.5%	117.4%	129.4%	32.1%
Grand Total-All Institutions	184.5%	27.2%	123.7%	99.2%	38.4%

(1) Adjusted by the Halstead Higher Education Price Index increase over the period 1971-1980. (1971 = 100; 1980 = 185.30).

Table 8

FTE Enrollment and Educational Support in 1971 and 1980:
University of Kentucky, University of Kentucky Community Colleges,
University of Louisville, Regionals/Kentucky State University

	FTE Enrollment	Educational Support (Thousands)
In 1971		
University of Kentucky	16,251 (25.8%)	$35,826 (41%)
University of Kentucky Community Colleges	7,170 (11.3%)	5,160 (5.9%)
University of Louisville	6,861 (10.9%)	4,989 (5.7%)
Regionals/Kentucky State University	32,787 (52%)	41,458 (47.4%)
TOTAL	63,069 (100%)	$87,433 (100%)
In 1980		
University of Kentucky	18,914 (23.5%)	$69,877 (28.1%)
University of Kentucky Community Colleges	10,434 (13.0%)	16,238 (6.6%)
University of Louisville	12,233 (15.3%)	49,951 (20.0%)
Regionals/Kentucky State University	38,617 (48.2%)	112,570 (45.3%)
TOTAL	80,198 (100%)	$248,636 (100%)
Percent change, 1971-1980:	27.2%	184.5%

Table 9

Educational Support per FTE in 1971 and 1980:
University of Kentucky, University of Kentucky Community Colleges,
University of Louisville, Regionals/Kentucky State University

	1971	1980	% Δ
University of Kentucky	$2,205	$3,694	+ 68%
University of Kentucky Community Colleges	720	1,565	+ 117%
Subtotal	$1,750	$2,934	+ 68%
University of Louisville	$ 727	$4,083	+ 462%
Regionals/Kentucky State University	1,265	2,915	+ 130%
Total	$1,386	$3,101	123.7%*

*This may be compared to the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI) which shows an 85.3 percent increase for this period.

Table 10

Kentucky's Indexed Tuition and Mandatory Fee Charges by Institution:
1971-1980

	University of Kentucky Community Colleges		Regionals/ Kentucky State University		University of Kentucky		University of Louisville	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
Undergraduate								
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	115.0	100.0	120.0	109.5	122.7	108.7	95.2	100.0
1973	130.0	100.0	140.0	118.8	145.5	117.5	90.5	100.0
1974	130.0	100.0	140.0	118.8	145.5	117.5	83.8	101.5
1975	130.0	100.0	140.0	118.8	145.5	117.5	74.3	101.5
1976	130.0	100.0	140.0	118.8	145.5	117.5	64.8	101.5
1977	130.0	102.0	160.0	150.0	166.7	145.6	52.4	101.5
1978	130.0	102.0	160.0	156.3	166.7	160.2	52.4	101.5
1979	130.0	102.0	160.0	162.5	166.7	174.8	52.4	101.5
1980	130.0	102.0	180.0	181.3	197.0	194.2	61.9	101.5
Graduate								
1971			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972			120.0	109.5	130.3	111.1	95.2	100.0
1973			156.7	125.0	160.6	122.3	90.5	100.0
1974			156.7	125.0	160.6	122.3	83.8	101.5
1975			156.7	125.0	160.6	122.3	74.3	101.5
1976			156.7	125.0	160.6	122.3	64.8	101.5
1977			183.3	175.0	187.9	155.3	59.0	101.5
1978			183.3	175.0	187.9	169.9	59.0	101.5
1979			183.3	175.0	187.9	184.5	59.0	101.5
1980			191.3	200.0	218.2	203.9	68.6	101.5
Medical								
1971					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972					114.1	107.3	100.0	100.0
1973					128.2	114.6	100.0	100.0
1974					128.2	114.6	100.0	101.4
1975					128.2	114.6	100.0	101.4
1976					128.2	114.6	100.0	101.4
1977					169.0	158.7	98.0	116.3
1978					169.0	165.1	98.0	120.9
1979					209.2	189.5	121.2	138.8
1980					253.5	254.0	146.9	186.0
Dental								
1971					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972					114.1	107.3	100.0	100.0
1973					128.2	114.6	102.9	100.0
1974					128.2	114.6	102.9	101.5
1975					128.2	114.6	102.9	101.5
1976					128.2	114.6	102.9	101.5
1977					169.0	158.7	114.3	128.2
1978					169.0	165.1	114.3	133.3
1979					209.2	189.5	141.4	153.1
1980					218.2	215.9	147.6	174.4
Law								
1971					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972					122.7	108.7	95.2	100.0
1973					145.5	117.5	90.5	100.0
1974					145.5	117.5	83.8	101.5
1975					145.5	117.5	74.3	101.5
1976					145.5	117.5	64.8	101.5
1977					212.1	169.9	66.7	101.5
1978					212.1	181.1	66.7	101.5
1979					212.1	192.2	66.7	101.5
1980					272.7	252.4	85.7	133.3

Table 11

ENTRANCE FEES OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. Fall 1968 - Fall 1981
(Annual Rates)

		UK		UL		Community College		Eastern, Western, Morehead, Murray, Kentucky State		NKU	
	FALL	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT	RESIDENT	NON-RESIDENT
UNDERGRADUATE	1968	280	980	1050	1800	280	980	240	740	240	740
	1969	280	980	1050	1800	280	980	240	740	240	740
	1970	330	1030	1050	1950	300	980	300	800	300	800
	1971	330	1030	1050	1950	300	980	300	800	300	800
	1972	405	1120	1000	1950	345	980	360	876	360	876
	1973	480	1210	950	1950	390	980	420	950	420	950
	1974	480	1210	880	1980	390	980	420	950	420	950
	1975	480	1210	780	1980	390	980	420	950	420	950
	1976	480	1210	680	1980	390	980	420	950	420	950
	1977	550	1500	550	1980	390	1000	480	1200	480	1200
	1978	550	1650	550	1980	390	1000	480	1250	480	1250
	1979	550	1800	550	1980	390	1000	480	1300	480	1300
	1980	650	2000	650	1980	390	1000	540	1450	540	1450
	1981	706	2284	706	2284	390	1018	586	1740	586	1740
GRADUATE	1968	280	980	1050	1800			240	740	240	740
	1969	280	980	1050	1800			240	740	240	740
	1970	330	1030	1050	1950			300	800	300	800
	1971	330	1030	1050	1950			300	800	300	800
	1972	430	1144	1000	1950			360	876	360	876
	1973	530	1260	950	1950			470	1000	470	1000
	1974	530	1260	880	1980			470	1000	470	1000
	1975	530	1260	780	1980			470	1000	470	1000
	1976	530	1260	680	1980			470	1000	470	1000
	1977	620	1600	620	1980			550	1400	550	1400
	1978	620	1750	620	1980			550	1400	550	1400
	1979	620	1900	620	1980			550	1400	550	1400
	1980	720	2100	720	1980			574	1600	574	1600
	1981	782	2378	782	2378			622	1820	622	1820
LAW	1968	280	980	1050	1800						
	1969	280	980	1050	1800						
	1970	330	1030	1050	1950						
	1971	330	1030	1050	1950						
	1972	405	1120	1000	1950						
	1973	480	1210	950	1950					850	950
	1974	480	1210	880	1980					850	950
	1975	480	1210	780	1980					850	950
	1976	480	1210	680	1980					760	1400
	1977	700	1750	700	1980					760	1400
	1978	700	1865	700	1980					700	1750
	1979	700	1980	700	1980					700	1865
	1980	900	2600	900	2600					700	1980
	1981	1124	2828	1124	2828					900	2600
										1124	2828
MEDICINE	1968	600	1500	1225	2000						
	1969	600	1500	1225	2000						
	1970	710	1575	1225	2150						
	1971	710	1575	1225	2150						
	1972	810	1690	1225	2150						
	1973	910	1805	1225	2150						
	1974	910	1805	1255	2180						
	1975	910	1805	1255	2180						
	1976	910	1805	1255	2180						
	1977	1200	2500	1200	2500						
	1978	1200	2600	1200	2600						
	1979	1485	2985	1485	2985						
	1980	1800	4000	1800	4000						
	1981	2155	4322	2155	4322						
DENTISTRY	1968	600	1500	1050	1800						
	1969	600	1500	1050	1800						
	1970	710	1575	1050	1950						
	1971	710	1575	1050	1950						
	1972	810	1690	1050	1950						
	1973	910	1805	1050	1950						
	1974	910	1805	1080	1980						
	1975	910	1805	1080	1980						
	1976	910	1805	1080	1980						
	1977	1200	2500	1200	2500						
	1978	1200	2600	1200	2600						
	1979	1485	2985	1485	2985						
	1980	1550	3400	1500	3400						
	1981	1915	3700	1915	3700						
PHARMACY	1979	835	2085								
	1980	1000	2250								
	1981	1040	2450								

April 9, 1981

Table 12

Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases between 1971 and 1980
for Undergraduate, Graduate, and Professional Students

	Increase in Undergraduate Resident Charges	Increase in Undergraduate Nonresident Charges	Increase in Graduate Resident Charges	Increase in Graduate Nonresident Charges
Regionals/Kentucky State University	$240 (80%)	$650 (81.3%)	$274 (91.3%)	$800 (100%)
University of Kentucky	320 (97.0%)	970 (94.2%)	390 (118.2%)	1,070 (103.9%)
University of Louisville	-400 (-38.1%)	30 (1.5%)	-330 (31.4%)	30 (1.5%)
University of Kentucky Community Colleges	90 (30%)	20 (2%)	-- --	-- --

Professional Program Tuition and Mandatory Fee Increases:
1971-1980

	Medical		Dental		Law	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
University of Kentucky	$1,090 (153.5%)	$2,425 (154.0%)	$840 (118.2%)	$1,825 (115.9%)	$570 (172.7%)	$1,570 (152.4%)
University of Louisville	575 (46.9%)	1,850 (86%)	500 (47.6%)	1,450 (74.4%)	-150 (-14.3%)	650 (33.3%)

Chart 1

INDEXED TOTAL EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT AND TOTAL FTE ENROLLMENT
COMPARED TO CPI AND HEPI: 1971-1980

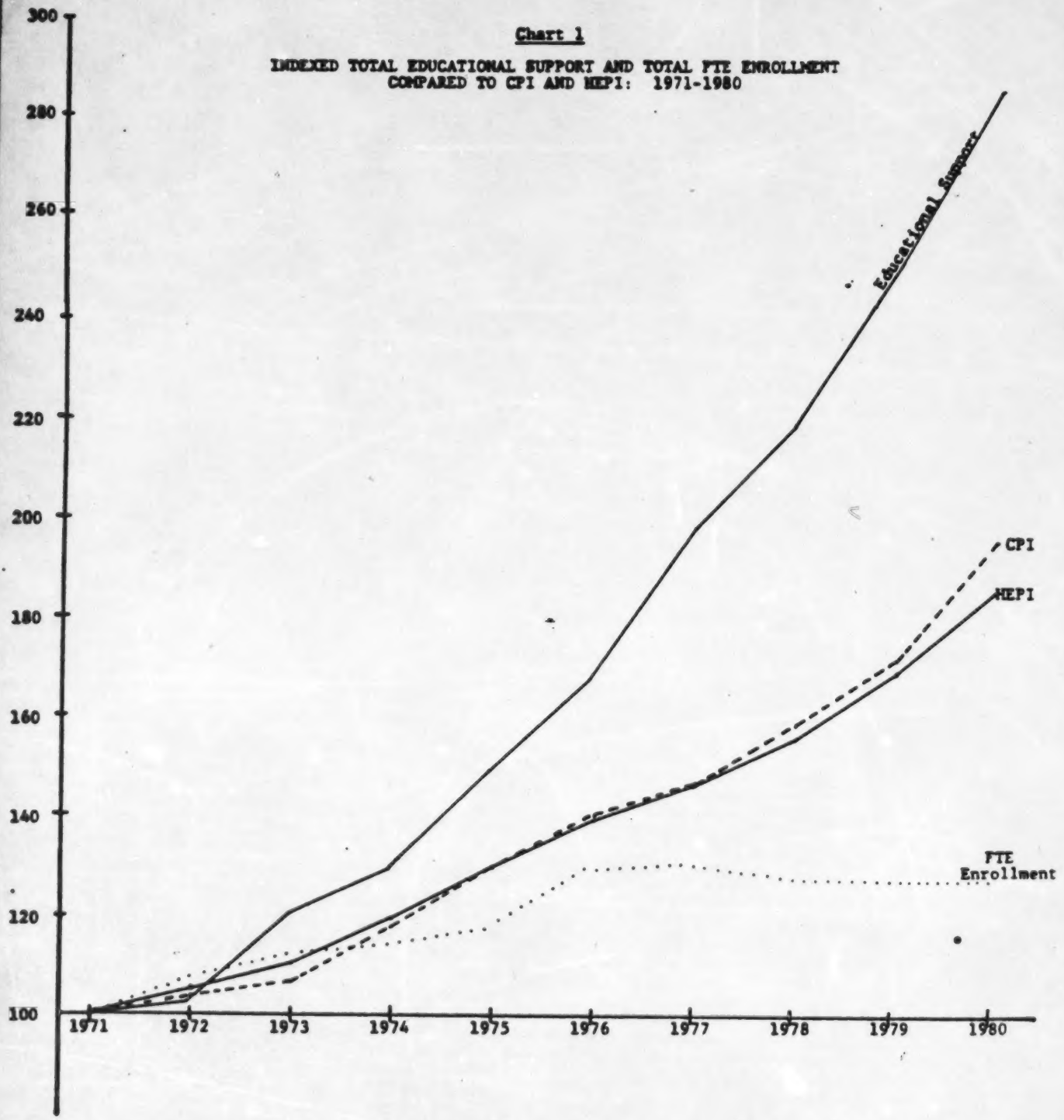

Chart 2

INDEXED TOTAL EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT PER FTE
COMPARED TO TOTAL FTE ENROLLMENT, CPI AND HEPI: 1971-1980

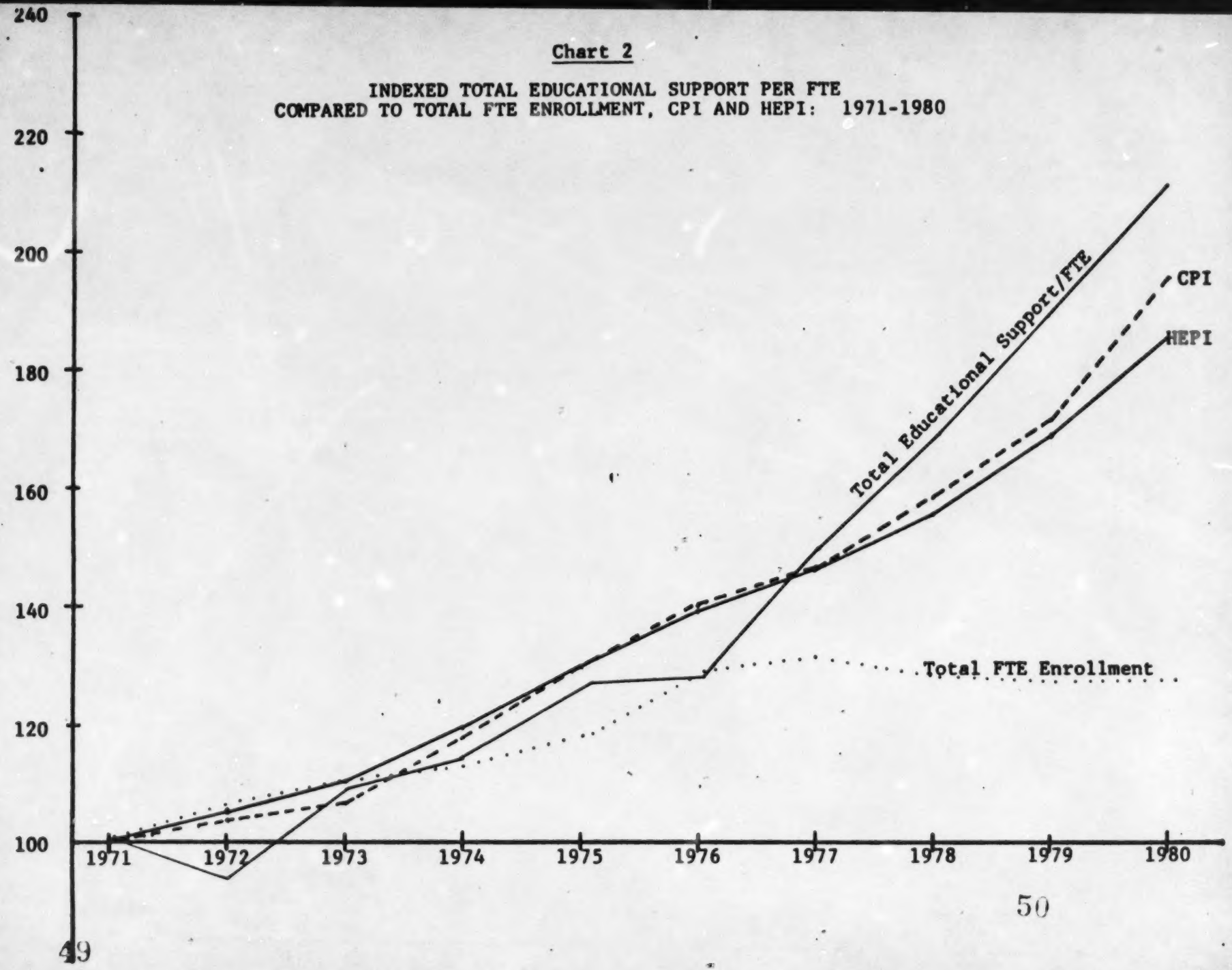

Chart 3

INDEXED EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT PER FTE COMPARED TO CPI AND HEPI FOR UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COMMUNITY COLLEGES, UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE AND REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES 1971-1980

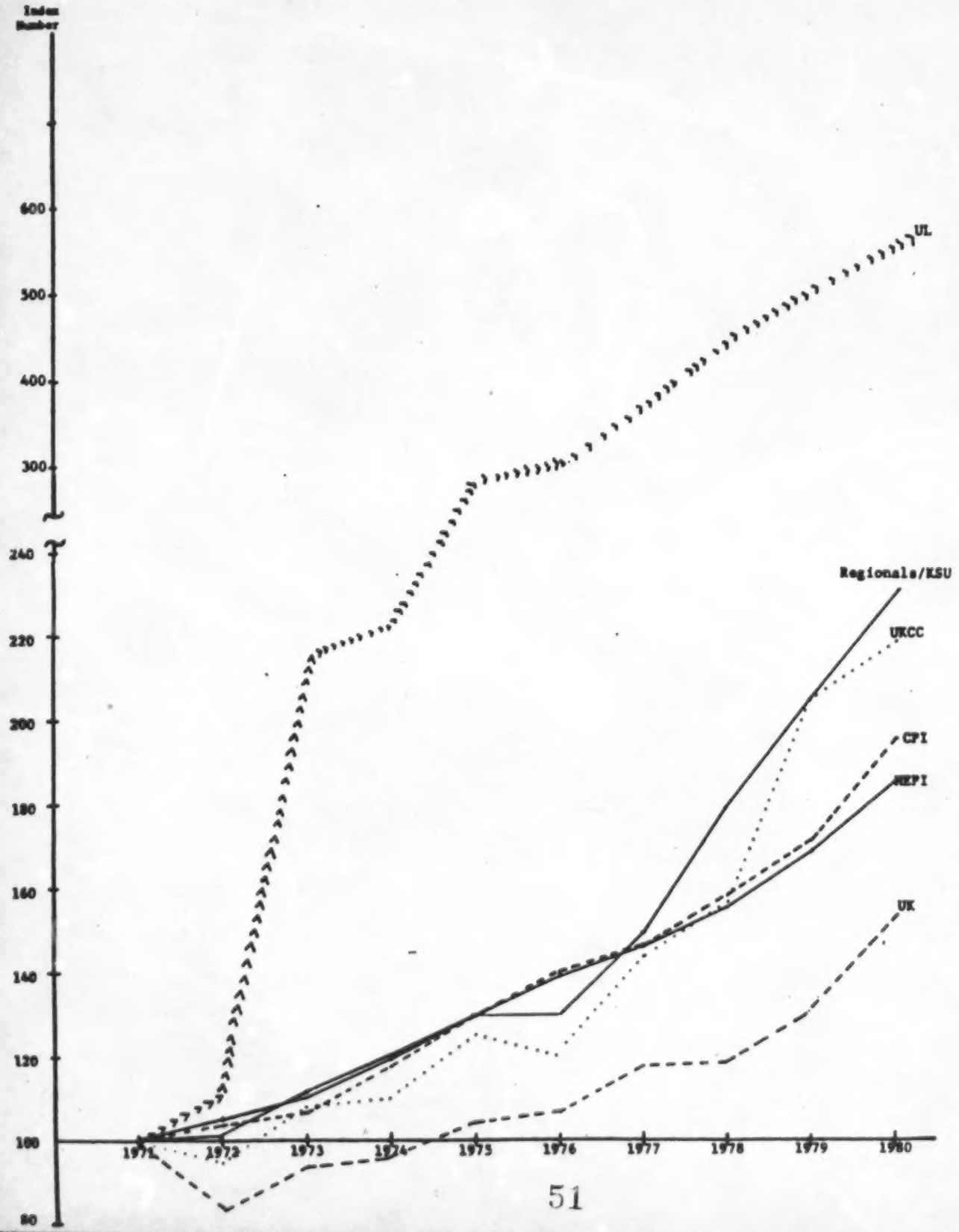

Chart 4

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY INDEXED EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT AND FTE ENROLLMENT
COMPARED TO CPI AND HEPI: 1971-1980

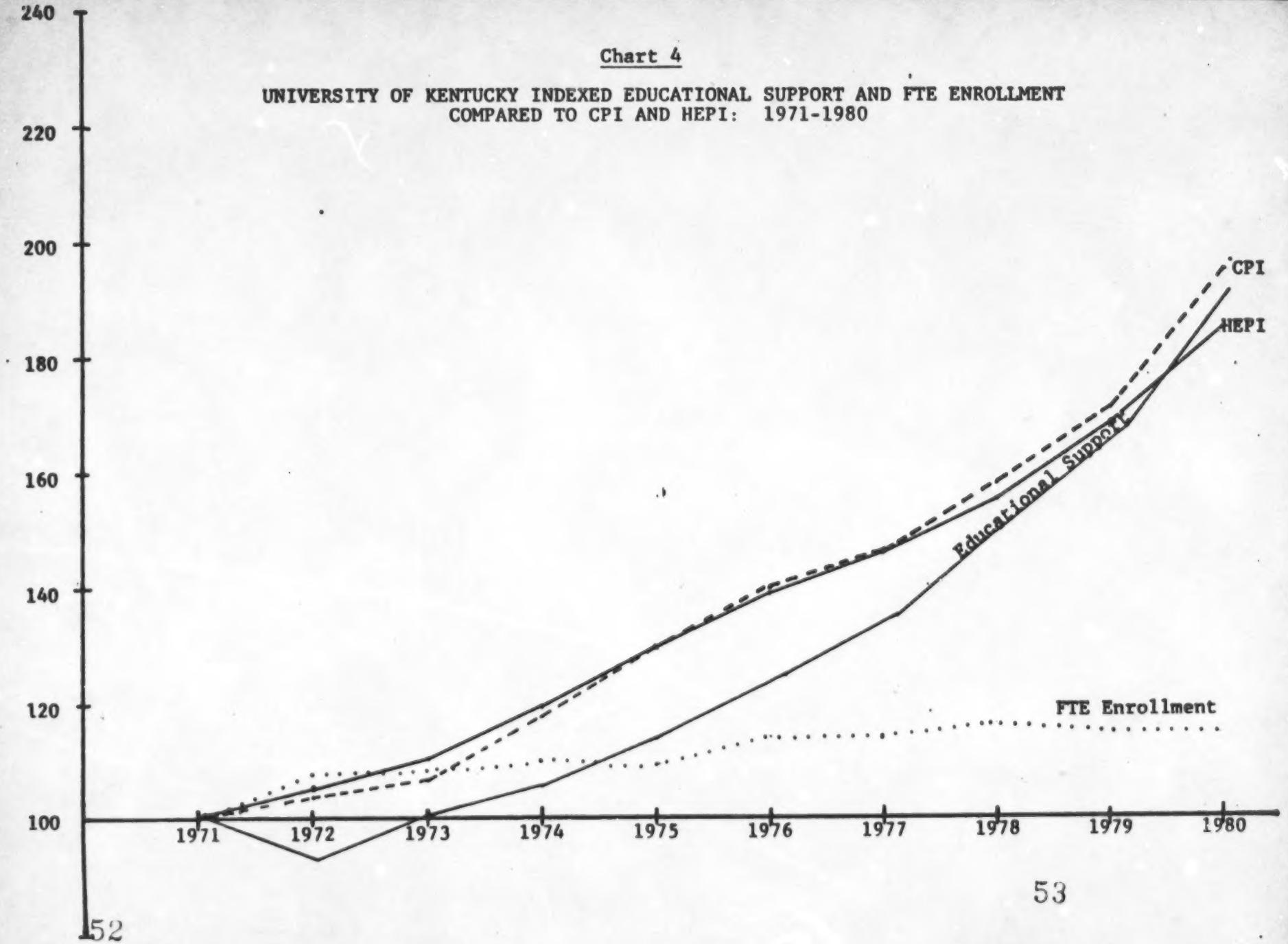

Chart 5

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE INDEXED EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT
AND FTE ENROLLMENT COMPARED TO CPI AND HEPI: 1971-1980

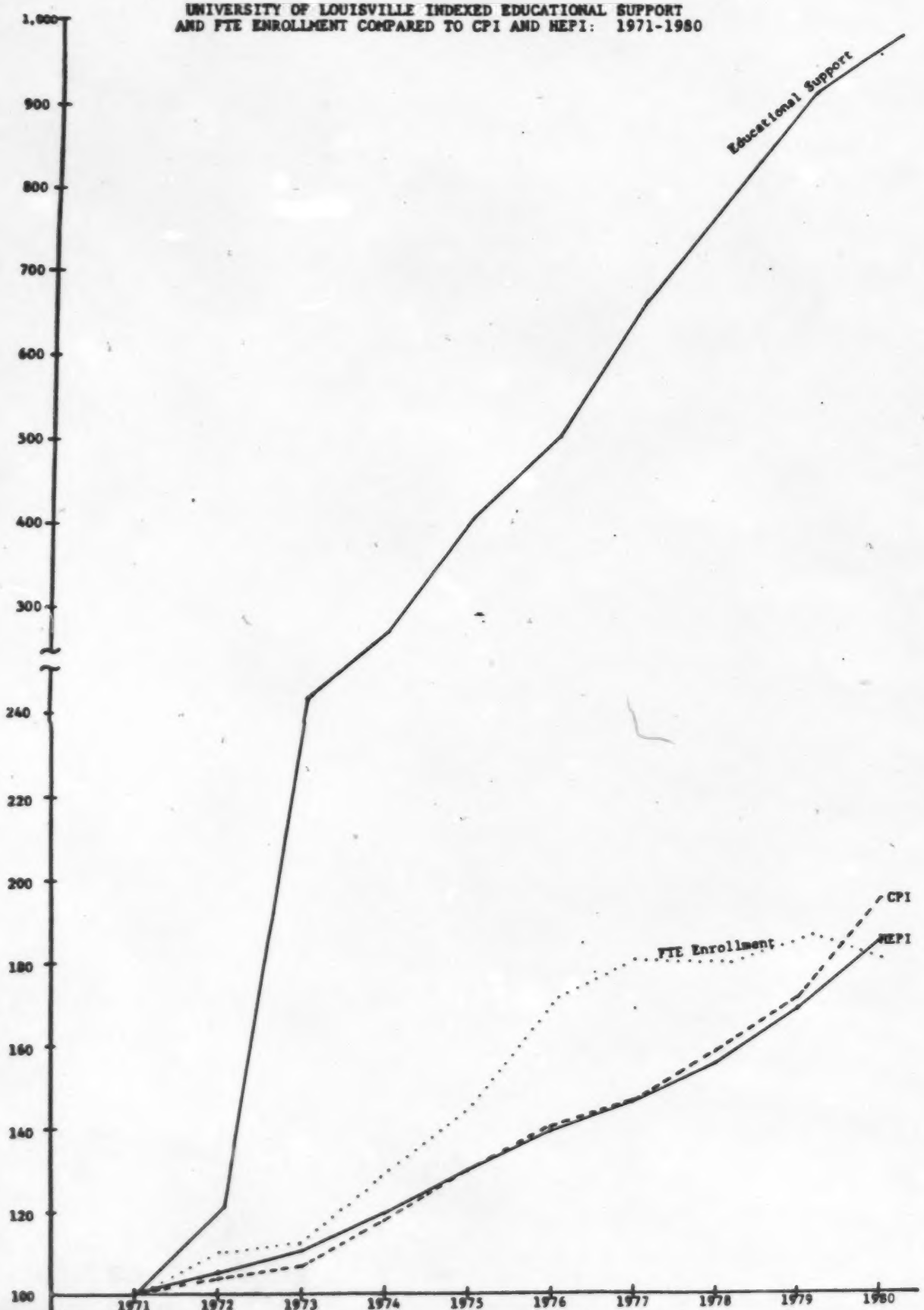

Chart 6

REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES/KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY
INDEXED EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT AND FTE ENROLLMENT
COMPARED TO CPI AND HEPI: 1971-1980

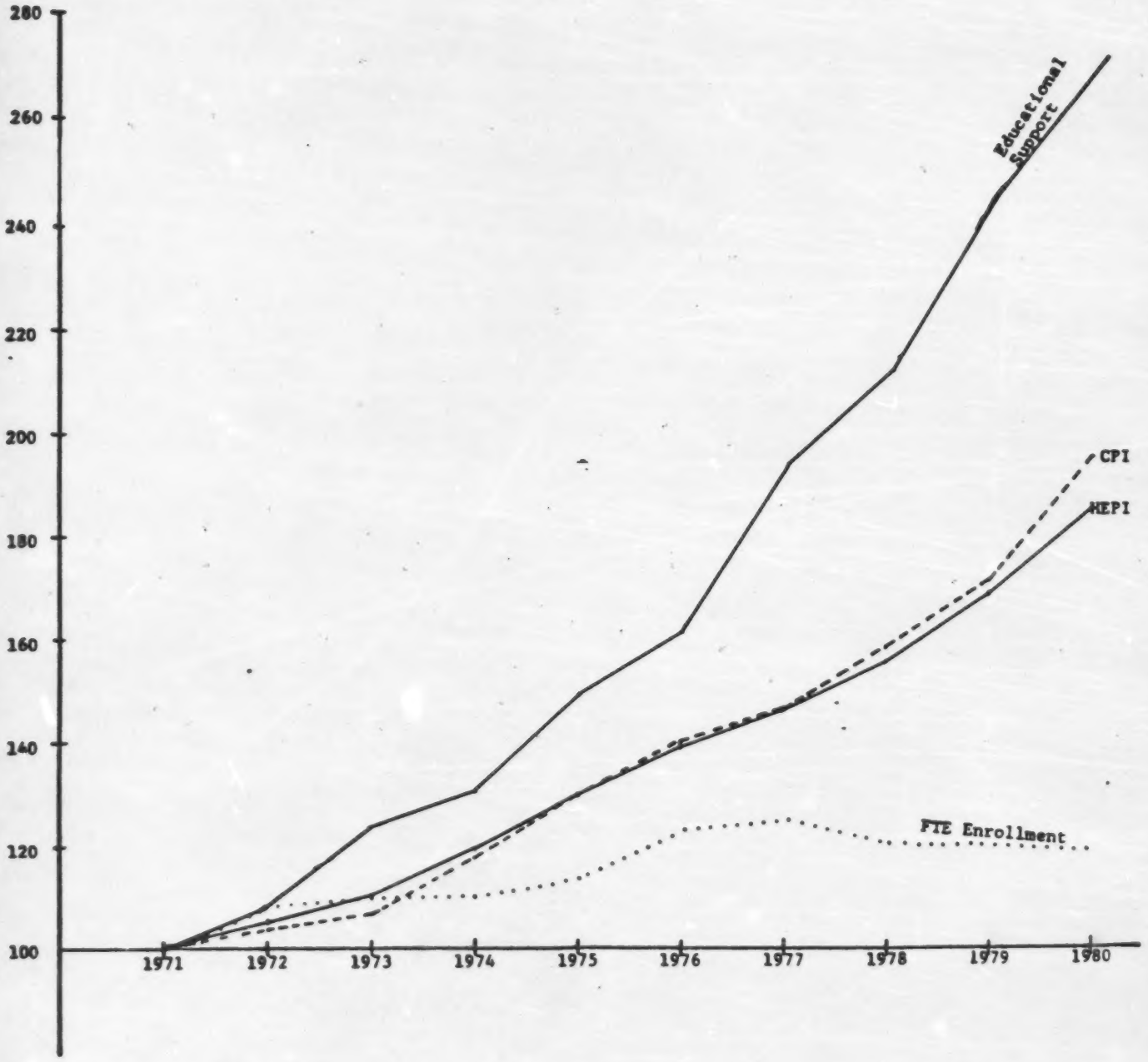

Chart 7

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COMMUNITY COLLEGES INDEXED EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT AND FTE ENROLLMENT COMPARED TO CPI AND HEPI: 1971-1980

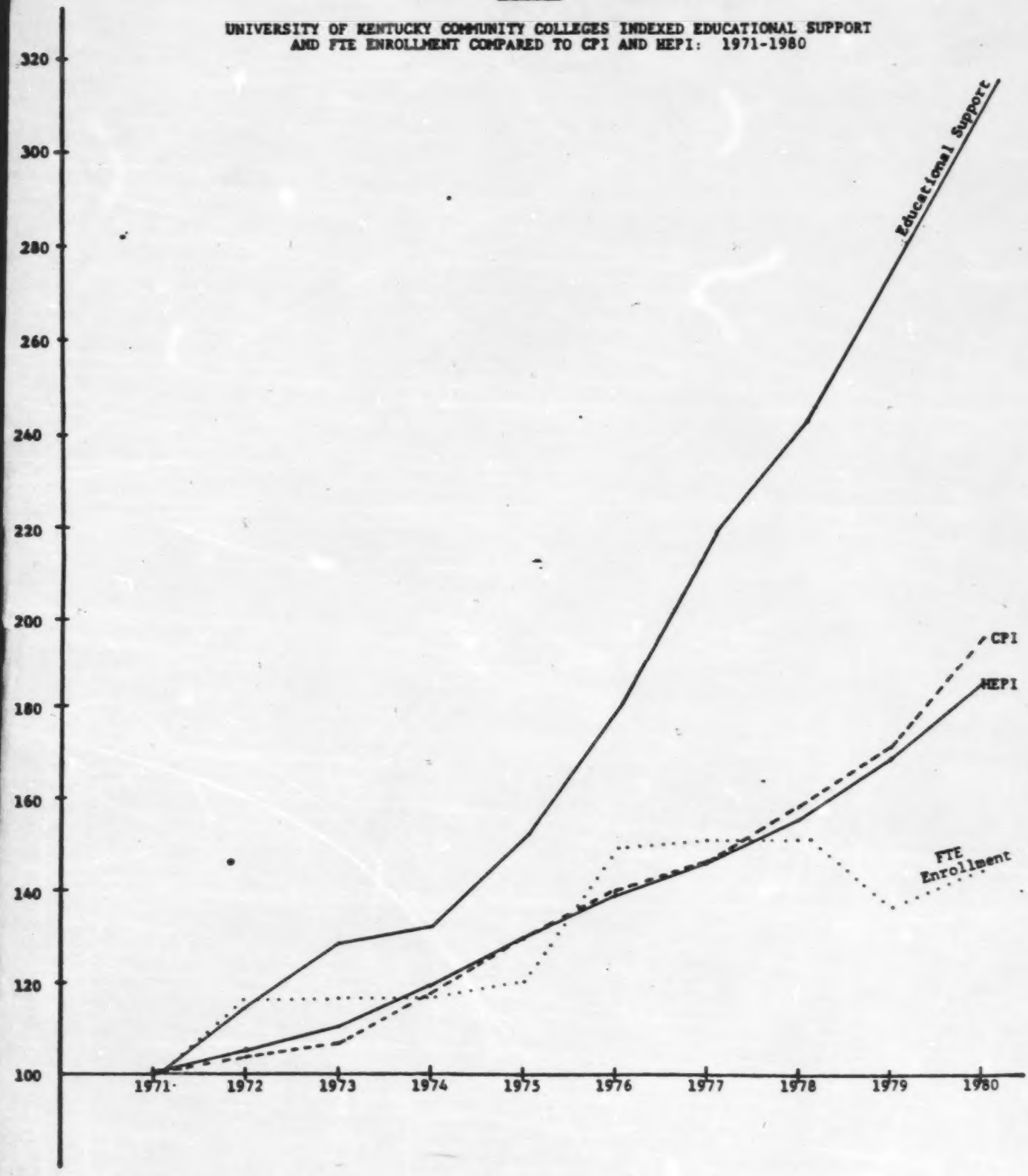

Chart 8

INDEXED UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT TUITION AT
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COMMUNITY COLLEGES,
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, AND THE REGIONALS
COMPARED TO HEPI AND CPI